

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 1st AUGUST, 187

Industries

TUNG HING THEAT

CHINESE THEATRICAL PERFORMERS
ANCE, by a Company of First-class Chinese Actors, will take place in the above Theatre, at Triphongsoo, for six days and nights, commencing on Monday, the 27th inst., and ending on Sunday, the 3rd inst., the 8th August, Sunday excepted. All the actors in this Company are well-known for their Theatrical skill, and no doubt all performances will be of the most brilliant and successful nature.

Private boxes Seat One Dollar.
Tw. 1421 Hongkong, 1st-August, 1870.

"CANTON HOTEL."

THE undersigned having been appointed to its new *Proprietor* manager of the above Hotel, begs to notify the Public in General that the same has been enlarged and improved, and that great improvements have been added for the comforts of its visitors.

This regard has paid in the selection of the most efficient and able servants.

A Billiard Room, with a magnificent table and a bar, where wines and spirits of the best quality are kept on hand.

cream may also be had in
during summer.

The undersigned trusts that the new arrangements will secure the desired comfort to visitors and no exertions on his and on the part of persons employed by him will be wanting to insure the same.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Canton, 1st August, 1870.

THE undersigned is also authorized to state that the proprietors will not hold responsible

any debt that may have been incurred by the former proprietors, prior to the date of the transfer.

1m 1422] *A. F. do ROZARIO,*
Manager.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.
THE British steamer
"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain Montgomery, will be despatched
to the above Ports on FRIDAY next, 5th August.

atches will close at 3 P.M.

for Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co
5d 1423 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st Sept.)
NO 5, Peachell Terrace, Elyin St. Apply
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co
at 1424 Hongkong, 1st August, 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE Office of the Undersigned has b
REMOVED to Pottinger Street, No
corner of Queen's Road.

25. Hongkong, 1st Au

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'s best
CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and Magnums.
Sparkling; MOSELE, quarts and pints.
Superior Old COGNAC; CLARET; Amor-
lado, Amoroso, and other descriptions.
SHEPPY.
ADOLPHE COLLIN CHAMPAGNE
quarts and pints, Hockheimer, Niersteiner.
HUNT'S Superior Old PORT, in 3 do
Cases.
WARRE BROTHERS Amontillado

dry Pale SHERRY.
ENISH'S Champagne

of a dozen quarts. Apply to,
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Dock
 1st 1430 Hongkong, 1st August, 1879.

Notices to Consignees.

SHIP "GLENLYON" FROM BOMBAY.
 CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
 vessel are requested to send in their
 orders of Lading to the undersigned for Counter
 native, and to take immediate delivery of it.

to impeding the discharge
loaded and stored at

H. GOOLAM HOOSSEN & C.
 7d 1407, Hongkong, 29th July, 1870.
 NOTICE.
 THE CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned goods
 per *William Frueing* are hereby informed
 that unless immediate delivery is taken, the
 same will be landed and stored at their
 risk and expense.
 JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
 Agents, Ship "Wm. Frueing."

(in heart), 151/70, 20 Kil

by Malcolm. Brunner & Co., th
Arsenal de Focchm.
1 Case, shipped by J. B. Mieg d
Director of Arsenal. 17d 1

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo per M. L.
stenalsips *Imperatrice* and *Godavere*
requested to send in their Bills of Lading
countersignature, and to take delivery of
goods before the 25th instant, or they w
landed and stored at their risk and expen
C. BERTRAND.

3 Hongkong, 20th July

JOSEPH SPANGLER, of **THE MONROE** Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send their Bill of Lading to the undersigned for Counterbalance, and to take immediate delivery of Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be lost and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No claims for short-delivery of packages will be allowed after the Cargo has left the vessel's side.

M. A. BARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
212 12th St. West, Minn. 18th July 1874

SHIP "LUFRA," FROM
INSIGNEES of Cargo

Cargo impeding the discharge of the "will be landed, and stored at the risk and expenses of the Consignees."

ROLLIDAY, WISE & CO.
 11-12-77 Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

SHIP "INVINCIBLE" FROM LONDON
 CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the

...ing to the Undersigned
... and to take immediate

Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the
will be landed and stored at the risk at
expense of the Consignees.
HOLLIDAY, WISE &
11, 1308 - Hongkong, 12th July, 1870.
"LILLY OF DEVON" FROM LIVERP.
CONSIGNEES of the undermentioned
C ex above vessel, are hereby notified
the same has been landed and stored at
risk and expense.
10, Cross Street.

1978 Hongkong, 20th M

SHIP - DUNMILL, - FROM LONDON
CONSIGNEES of Cargos by the above are requested to send in their Bills Lading to the undersigned for counter signature. They are hereby informed that the ship is now being loaded at Mr. E. N. Oxley's Office, on the Praya, and are requested to **immediate delivery**, on receipt of notice the goods are at hand, failing which, no cargo will be sold, after forty-eight hours, for any of those concerned.

will also have to be

Co. **GILMAN & CO.**
Agents for Peter Thompson, late
Ship "Durmail".
944 ft. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1870.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

**SHIPWRECKERS, AGENTS, AND COM-
MANDERS** are informed that the *Dock*
Company's Establishment at the above
Port afford every facility, at moderate charges,
for
**REPAIRING AND STARRING VESSELS,
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON
SHIPS AND STEAMERS.**

THEIR LARGE GRANTER DOCK,
has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at
average spring tide receives vessels of 18 to
22 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRAL
STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineer work-shed fitted with Lathes
and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass
Foundries, Boiler-makers shop, large Smithy,
and Carpenters and Boat-builders sheds. All
superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller **GRANTER DOCKS** can
receive, at spring tides, VESSELS DRAWING 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material
kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN
for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
of 237 AMOY, December, 1868.

POOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above named floor DOCK, of the
following Dimensions, viz: Length, 400
feet; Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of
receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the
state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs
dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine
Shop, containing a
WATERWHEEL, 24 INCH CORN CUTTING
CAP LATHES,
DRILLING AND BORING MACHINES,
LARGE GOLDEN RULE, &c., &c., &c.
STORAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large
Stock of Woods, Metals, &c., &c., always on hand,
at all times to suit vessels or to from Sea, at
current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
The list of Charges for lighting or red-light
light vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. Dr. Smith & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
No. 878

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870
NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for
Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is pub-
lished in Two Forms, Complete at \$5, or with
the Lists of Residents and Port Directories
only, at \$3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press*
Office, and of the following Agents—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
LENG & Co., Poochow.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
KELLY & Co., do.
WACHTEL, GROSS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. F. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange,
San Francisco.

BIRTH.

On the 19th July, at Her Britannic Majesty's
Consulate at Chefoo, the wife of Wm. J. WILSON,
FREDERICK MATTHEWS, Esq., B.M. Acting Con-
sul, of a Son. (1429)

MARRIAGE.

On the 30th June, at St. John's Cathedral,
Hongkong, by the Rev. John Piper, Colonial
Chaplain, JAMES CAMPBELL, WARDMAN, of
Amoy, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late
Rev. Joseph Bray, of Leicester, Leicester-shire. (1428)

The *Daily Press* is published every day, except
on Sundays and public holidays, at the rate of
one penny per copy, and the full rate in ad-
vance for the office at No. 1.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, AUGUST 1st, 1870.

It is extremely difficult to surmise what
weight ought to be attached to the rumour
from the north by the steamer *Fennia*. It is
to the effect that Count ROCHOUVART has
consented to accept the rebuilding of the Con-
sulate and Catholic Asylum, the erection of
a tablet, a large monetary compensation, and
the despatch of two Mandarins immedi-
ately concerned in the outbreak at Tientsin,
as reparation for the massacre, while it is
further stated that the French Chargé
d'Affaires has declared that he does not con-
sider CHUNG TOW implicated in the matter.
It does not appear that any official informa-
tion has been received of this arrangement,
and though it seems the rumour has gained
some currency, it is in itself so extremely im-
probable that it cannot be received otherwise
than with the greatest reservation.

It is not at all unlikely that, on seeing
Count ROCHOUVART arrive at Tientsin,
the Chinese, allowing the title to become the
father to the thought, came to the conclusion
that the affair would assuredly be settled in
some way as it is already known that the
Chinese would be the case. It is almost
impossible to believe that Count ROCHOUVART
would have consented to any terms in
so grave an affair without first consulting
with the Admiral, who was daily expected,
even if he would not have received in ac-
count of the outbreak which could not have
been the case at the time. If such a settle-
ment of the matter has been made, to
there cannot be question that it will establish
a precedent of the most dangerous nature.
The Chinese will at once conclude that all that
is necessary to make further attempts of the
kind safe, is for them to be careful that no
Mandarins are immediately concerned. As
to paying money and erecting tablets, they
will no doubt be quite willing to do both,
in order to satisfy their hatred or vengeance.
This consideration is so obvious, that it seems
very likely that the report which has
obtained currency in well-founded. At all
events, it would seem safe to consider it cer-
tain that the utmost that has been agreed to
is to refer some terms to the Home Gov-
ernment in France for approval or rejection.
Any other course, in a matter of such
importance, would certainly be most precipi-
tate, and would involve the acceptance by
Count ROCHOUVART of the gravest respon-
sibility, and considering the horror that must
be produced in France by the atrocious out-
rage, would in all likelihood, cause him to
incite the severest censure.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the question,
which has been asked by Colonel STRYKE in
the House of Commons with reference to the
position of Mr. McLEAVY BROWN in the
Chinese Embassy, will be the prelude to fur-
ther enquiries and explanations on this sub-

ject. Would it be considered impertinent to
ask for what reasons a gentleman in the
service of the British Government is allowed
to enforce that of the Chinese, and to retain
his appointment under his own Government?
Sometimes, as in this subject, was already
unanimously upon in these columns, on the
obvious general grounds against any one
occupying so anomalous a position, and recent
events in China point to a very serious
violation of the particular rule played by Mr.
McLEAVY BROWN in connection with the
BURLEIGH Mission. That gentleman, paid
for a series of years by the British Govern-
ment in order that they may become thor-
oughly qualified as interpreters, should
when they attain high position in the diplo-
matic service, be allowed to go over to the
Chinese, in itself a monstrous anomaly
which should not be permitted; but that they
should be allowed to do so, and yet retain
their posts under their own Governments, is
clearly contrary to every principle of com-
mon sense or of policy. An official in the British
service necessarily acquires an amount of
specific knowledge of the working of affairs,
of such a nature that it is highly undesirable
he should take that particular information
over to the Chinese, who are likely to turn
it to very good account in working against
the interests which the official in question is
called upon to uphold. Gentleman in the
diplomatic service necessarily have cognisance
of a large number of confidential dispatches,
and of other information which it would
never be thought of placing at the disposal
of the Chinese. Yet they are allowed to
leave the service full of knowledge so ac-
quired up to within a week of their going over
to the other side; and they of course give to
their new and more highly paying employers
the advantage of all the facts which are in
their possession. This obvious consideration,
it might be thought, would be sufficient to
put an end to the system. At the very least
a British employed ought not to be allowed to
go into the Chinese service without forfeit-
ing his position under his own Government;
and further, he ought not to be allowed to go
over within at all events six months or a
year of his leaving his previous post. In-
deed so pernicious is this practice in China,
that it would hardly be too much to make it
a condition of entering the diplomatic and
Consular Service, that no one doing so
should enter the employ of the Chinese ex-
cept upon payment of a penalty, which could
be made as severe as to be prohibitory.
There are at the present day no valid reasons
for the Chinese employing gentlemen in the
Foreign Consular Services. If they are in
want of the assistance of interpreters, they
have a large staff in their own employ in the
Customs, from whom they can draw, and
their object in selecting men from the British
and other Foreign Services may, therefore,
be fairly presumed to be for some important
nature than of merely obtaining the
assistance of a linguist. In former days
there might have been some reason for giving
them such aid; at present there is absolutely
none.

In addition, however, to the above cogent
reasons against the general principle, there
are special grounds why the position occu-
pied by Mr. McLEAVY BROWN in connection with
the BURLEIGH Mission should be fully
understood. Few people at the present day
will be disposed to deny that the BURLEIGH
Mission has been the means of com-
pletely misleading the British Government—
with others—as to the nature of affairs in
this country, and of inducing them to declare
a policy which has been the greatest incen-
tive of the Chinese to opposition, and has
contributed more than anything else to bring
about the hostility to foreigners, of which
the Tientsin Massacre was first. Now
Mr. McLEAVY BROWN was first Secretary to
the Chinese Legation, and since Mr. BUR-
LEIGH's death he has been at the head of
it. In that capacity, we are bound to pre-
sume that he did his duty. His duty was
to advocate the views of the Chinese officers.
The views of the Chinese officers were to in-
duce foreign nations to withdraw their forces,
so that the opportunity of carrying out the
Tientsin Massacre and other similar designs
might be complete. Mr. McLEAVY BROWN's
duty, therefore, was to induce the Govern-
ment of his country to carry out a line of
policy tending to enable the Chinese to mur-
der foreigners in the hope of expelling them
from China; and, if Mr. McLEAVY BROWN
performed his duty, this is what he has done.
This at all events, was a matter of fact ac-
complished by the Mission to which he first
acted as Chief-Secretary, and subsequently as
leader.

No doubt Mr. McLEAVY BROWN was not
aware of the insincerity of the pro-
cessions made by the Embassy, and was misled
into aiding them in deceiving the Home Gov-
ernments. But the plain fact cannot be
gained that he did so, and that, too, when
in the employ of the British Gov-
ernment. There now seems to be scarcely
a doubt that part of the design of the BUR-
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nations to diminish their forces in China,
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It is not at all unlikely that, on seeing
Count ROCHOUVART arrive at Tientsin,
the Chinese, allowing the title to become the
father to the thought, came to the conclusion
that the affair would assuredly be settled in
some way as it is already known that the
Chinese would be the case. It is almost
impossible to believe that Count ROCHOUVART
would have consented to any terms in
so grave an affair without first consulting
with the Admiral, who was daily expected,
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The Chinese will at once conclude that all that
is necessary to make further attempts of the
kind safe, is for them to be careful that no
Mandarins are immediately concerned. As
to paying money and erecting tablets, they
will no doubt be quite willing to do both,
in order to satisfy their hatred or vengeance.
This consideration is so obvious, that it seems
very likely that the report which has
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